

GOV. TAFT DESCRIBES PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS

Throws Light on Conditions in the Islands.

ARMS SUPPLIES OF THE REBELS

Federal Party Advocates Statehood in Its Platform.

MANILANS ALL CATHOLICS

Numbers of Insurrectionists Difficult to Determine—Non-Christian Tribes Who Live in the Woods—Importance of Water Buffalo.

Hon. William H. Taft, the civil governor of the Philippines, who has been almost an encyclopedia of knowledge on the affairs in the archipelago during the two days in which he has testified before the Senate Committee on the Philippines.

His knowledge, which he has freely imparted to the members of the committee, has not only enlightened them on what has hitherto been a dark problem, but has opened their eyes, individually and collectively, to the fact that the task of outlining a course to be pursued in the government of the islands is by no means an easy one.

Philippines Map in Service.

When the committee resumed its investigation yesterday morning Governor Taft recalled a large colored map of the archipelago also adorned the wall of the committee room, and to it Governor Taft frequently referred in speaking of different cities and places on the islands.

Some members of the committee were present when the investigation was resumed, including Senator Lodge, chairman, and Senators Proctor, Beveridge, Hale, and Burrows, Republicans, and Senators Dietrich, Rawlins, Cullerton, and Patterson, Democrats.

After making some slight corrections and explanations of what he had said on Friday, descriptive of the trip made through the archipelago by the Philippine Commission, Governor Taft called the attention of the committee to the island of Cebu.

The Island of Cebu.

"The island of Cebu," said the Governor, "was one of the places visited. Its population is variously estimated at from 200,000 to 600,000, and the question arose as to the advisability of establishing a civil government there."

"The matter was submitted to the native delegates on the commission, who insisted that a civil government would enable them to end the insurrection in the island. But it did not do so."

Senator Allison, who had just entered, enquired as to the roads of the island.

No Wagon Roads.

"Practically there are no wagon roads in Cuba," replied Governor Taft; "there are nothing but trails. We appropriated \$1,000,000 out of the treasury of the islands for the construction of roads, both for strategic and commercial purposes."

"These roads were constructed in northern and southern Luzon and other islands. I cannot, however, give the division of the money, but all of it has practically been expended in the direction of the military government and the army."

Other roads are being repaired out of provincial funds, but those funds are not sufficient to make improvements either permanent or large."

In reply to enquiries in regard to the crops and seasons, Governor Taft stated that the rainy season set in early in September and continued until June. As to crops, two of corn and one of tobacco were produced every year; the coffee crop taking but two and a half months."

Importance of Water Buffalo.

"The chief reliance of the islands for industrial purposes," continued the Governor, "is the water buffalo, which is the beast of burden, a family friend, the wealth of individuals, and the object of robber incursions."

"Is the water buffalo a bison?" Mr. Hale asked.

"Not at all," replied Governor Taft. "The water buffalo has widespread horns, thick skin, is rather low, and is possessed of considerable strength. The peculiarity of this beast of burden is that it must have an opportunity three or four times a day to wallow in water and mud to kill the insects that infest its hide, and that is why it is called the water buffalo."

"There has been a great loss of these animals, so great in fact that the price has risen from \$20 and \$30 to \$150 and \$180 per head."

"Is the water buffalo a milk-producing animal?" asked Mr. Hale.

No Milk-Producing Animals.

"There are no milk-producing animals on the islands," replied the Governor, "although I see no reason why there should not be."

Senator Hale then enquired as to where the forty-one fights reported as having taken place within the last thirty days had occurred.

Governor Taft pointed out on a map of the archipelago half a dozen islands. Being asked as to how the name of one of the islands pointed out was spelled, he answered the committee by stating that some spelled it one way and some another, but that in his opinion there was no correct way of spelling it."

Senator Proctor made an enquiry about the Macabebes.

At Odds With Neighbors.

"The Macabebes," said Governor Taft, "are always at odds with their neighbors. There are probably 4,000 or 5,000 of them. A Spanish half-breed named Marco owned much of the land in their neighborhood, and they were much attached to him. When Marco went into the Spanish army they became pro-Spanish, and were hostile to their neighbors. As a consequence, when the controversy came on between the United States and the Philippines, the Macabebes followed the transfer of title to us."

Governor Taft then continued his narrative of the trip of the commission through the archipelago, pointing out, as he went along, the place where Aguinaldo was captured.

He mentioned the provinces where civil government had been organized, and stated that in many such cases the insurrection had come in and surrendered.

Accompanied by the Ladies.

When asked whether the ladies of the party had accompanied the members of the commission to all places visited by them, he stated that they had, except at some points where the accommodations on the small steamers would not permit. In such instances, he said, the ladies had remained on the transport, which was a comparatively large vessel."

"There were probably fifteen persons in the party," continued Governor Taft, "and there was certainly no danger to them. After the commission returned to Manila, and had spent some time there, it started out again on its northern trip."

Senator Culbertson asked Governor Taft

to state, taking the islands as a whole, the difference in numbers between the Christian and the non-Christian people.

Live in the Woods.

"It is very difficult to tell," replied Governor Taft, "the number of the non-Christian tribes, as a good many of them live in the woods, where they cannot be got at."

"I suppose that the Filipinos, (by that I mean the Christians) amount to something over 5,000,000, perhaps 6,000,000. The non-Christians are estimated at 2,000,000, and the Moros go to make up the rest of the 5,000,000."

Senator Hale then enquired as to the number of insurrectionists in the island of Samar.

Number of Rebels Uncertain.

Governor Taft replied that this question was also very hard to answer. "Twelve hundred bolomen," said the Governor, "were said to have surrendered there, and the estimate usually put by military officers on any insurrectionary force was based on the number of bolos."

"General Wheaton told me the insurrectionists with rifles did not exceed 1,200 to 1,500 men. I left the islands, 700 rifles have been surrendered in Batangas and Luzon."

Where do they get their rifles and ammunition?

"We know where they got them originally," replied the Governor, "but we do not know where the additional rifles and ammunition came from. I do not think that any expedition from Hongkong, Japan, or China has ever been definitely reported. Of course they received good many rifles from Admiral Dewey."

Mr. Lodge—Were any rifles or ammunition sent to them from Europe?

Mr. Taft—I cannot tell. They have agents in London, Paris, Madrid, Singapore, and Hongkong.

Mr. Lodge—Do you know anything about a man named Bray in Hongkong?

Mr. Taft—There was a man named Bray, a member of the first commission at Hongkong. He used to do some writing for the junta. They have a paper in Hongkong, in which their statements are printed, and I suppose Bray drafted those statements. There was at one time a rumor—probably there was something in it—that the Japanese were helping them. I think that among the captured arms a few Japanese rifles were found."

Mr. Lodge—What are the rifles surrendered from time to time?

Mr. Taft—They are mostly Remingtons or Mausers.

Mr. Lodge—So that they may have come from Spanish sources?

Mr. Taft—Yes.

In reply to questions by Mr. Dubois, Governor Taft described the Filipino as attached, first to his town, then to his province, and then to his race.

"Among the educated classes," continued the Governor, "there is a pride in their own people and a desire for progress. The estimate made by the Spaniards of the proportion of the people of the islands who spoke Spanish was 5 and 7 per cent. This included the head men of the towns, all of the professional men, lawyers and doctors, and all engaged extensively in business."

The great majority of the people are unable to read and write, but it is impossible to fix the percentage."

Mr. Lodge—What are our teachers there teaching?

Filipinos Learning English.

Mr. Taft—"They are teaching the Filipino children English and the rudiments—reading, writing, and arithmetic."

"I had supposed that it was necessary that our teachers should know Spanish or some of the dialects of the islands, but I think they get along better without such knowledge."

"There are between 300 and 1,000 towns in the islands, and there are American teachers in less than half of them—255 garrisoned and 200 ungarrisoned towns."

Manila Normal School.

"There is a normal school in Manila attended by 750 Filipino teachers, and we expect to establish three or four more in Luzon and other islands."

"There is great interest and enthusiasm on the part of Filipino teachers in studying English and preparing for better salaries."

"The Jesuits have a very large school in Manila."

Manilans All Catholics.

"There is homogeneity among the people as to habits and manners. In the first place they are all Catholics, and are a unit in that. A man who does not speak Spanish is like a man at the bottom of a well as far as his being reached by many thoughts is concerned."

"That was one of the principal reasons why I voted in the Commission that the Spanish language should be retained as the language of the courts for five years, and if the same conditions prevail then I would vote again for its retention."

Ignorance and Superstition.

In reply to a question by Mr. Patterson as to the average intelligence of the people, Governor Taft said it was impossible to appreciate the ignorance and superstition among those who did not speak Spanish."

"The difficulty which we find in the Filipino people, and the difficulty which will remain during the present generation is the ease with which an educated Filipino, who has any wealth, may control and oppress his own people. A great number of them have little thought beyond the control of their local affairs."

In reply to an enquiry by Mr. Rawlins as to the Federal party in Manila, Governor Taft said:

The Federal Party.

"The Federal party is made up of a majority of the educated people of the islands. It is the political organization most widely spread there."

"Three of its members were on the commission. They brought their platform to us for approval or disapproval. We said we could not approve or disapprove, and that the question of statehood was not a matter of our business."

"Statehood is one of the aspirations of the party. It has never been promised by anyone having any authority in the islands, but it is possible that some people may have been misled and brought to hope that it would be given to them."

Mr. Rawlins—What would be the effect of such a promise?

The Question of Statehood.

Mr. Taft—To begin with, the question of statehood, like the question of independence, is so far in the future (and it is so understood by the people there) that I do not regard that feature of the platform of any importance. The Federal party includes a good many who are not in favor of statehood, but who are in favor of ultimate independence."

There has now been founded in Manila (opposed to the Federal party) what is called the "Party of Peace," hoping to bring about peace and then looking to the future."

At this juncture Mr. Lodge suggested that, as Governor Taft had been talking for over two hours, it was time to adjourn."

An adjournment was accordingly taken until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

KAPPA SIGMA'S CARD PARTY.

Brothers of Alpha Eta Chapter Entertained Their Friends.

On Thursday evening last the brothers of the Alpha Eta Chapter, Kappa Sigma Fraternity, entertained quite a number of their lady friends at a euchre party given in the chapter rooms, 1415 G Street.

After the games had been concluded a buffet supper was served, and prizes and souvenirs of the occasion were distributed to the guests of the evening.

Those fortunate in winning the prizes, which were in the shape of fraternity jewelry, were Miss Hill, Mrs. M. G. Benjamin, Miss Pugh, Miss Gibson, and Miss Sanderlin, and Messrs. Guyton and Johnson.

Those in attendance were Mrs. M. G. Benjamin, Mrs. Charles W. Holmes, Mrs. O. H. Fowler, Mrs. A. Lester Tracy, the Misses Reed, McIlhenny, Knight, Yeates, Dunn, Pugh, Woolverton, Hill, Bohrer, Breitbarth, Gibson, Kahweiler, Bell, Christie, Weide, Sanderlin, Tuthill, and Rawlings.

The members of the fraternity present included Brothers Benjamin, Holmes, Fowler, Tracy, Reed, Guyton, Evans, Bright, Barba, Doyle, Hearin, Tindall, Hallam, Huffy, Lewis, Stephens, Bethune, Johnson, Olliver, Pace, Copeland, Guernsey, of the local chapter, and Brother Schmidt, of Leland Stanford University, California.

The second annual conference of the National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers will convene in this city Tuesday morning, in the assembly hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Three sessions will be held on both Tuesday and Wednesday. On Tuesday evening the session will be held in the Foundry M. E. Church.

The programme to be carried out at the several sessions of the conference follows:

Tuesday Morning Session.

Tuesday, morning session, hall of Young Men's Christian Association. 10 a. m.—Devotional exercises. 10:30—Opening of conference: Address of welcome, John G. Butler, D. D., pastor of the Memorial Church, Washington, D. C. Response and address, Mr. J. Cleveland Cady, New York, president of the National Federation.

11—Report of the general secretary, E. B. Sanford, D. D. 11:30—Address, "The Possible and Impossible in Church Federation," L. C. Barnes, D. D., pastor First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, and president of the Federation of Churches in that city.

12—Discussion—Opened by Rev. Charles H. Small, Springfield, Ohio, Secretary of the Ohio Federation of Churches.

Tuesday Afternoon Session. 2:15 to 2:30 p. m.—Devotional service, led by Frank Mason North, D. D., New York.

2:30—General topic, "Local Federation and Their Work." "House Visitation," Mr. Hugh W. C. Pittsburg. "The Recent Canvass in Toledo," William A. Powell, D. D., pastor First Presbyterian Church, Toledo, Ohio, and president of the federation in that city.

3:30—How the Churches Can Unite in Social Work," E. Walpole Warren, D. D., rector of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, New York; Alfred T. Perry, D. D., president of Marietta College.

4:30—Reports from local federations. 4:30 to 5—Church Federation and the Social Work," John G. Butler, D. D., editor of "The Observer," and founder of the East Side Federation, New York.

Tuesday Evening Session. Evening Session—Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church. Devotional exercises—John F. Hurst, D. D., LL. D., resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Charles L. Thompson, D. D., secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

General topic—"Church Federation in the Interests of Social and Civic Righteousness." Addresses—Right Rev. Henry T. Satterlee, D. D., Washington, D. C.; Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., pastor of the Collegiate (Reformed) Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, New York; George C. Lorimer, D. D., LL. D., pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

Sessions of Wednesday. Wednesday—Morning session—William Hayes Ward, D. D., LL. D., New York, presiding.

9:30 a. m.—Devotional service, led by Jeremiah Zimmerman, pastor First English Lutheran Church, Syracuse, N. Y. 10 to 10:30—Business.

10:30 to 11:30—General topic, "The Work of the State Federations." Among those who will take part in this discussion are J. W. Bushford, D. D., president of Ohio Wesleyan University and president of the Ohio Federation of Churches; Charles H. Richards, D. D., pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Philadelphia, and president of the Pennsylvania Evangelical Alliance.

11:45—By request of President Roosevelt, a delegation representing the National Federation will call at the White House.

Afternoon session—General Charles W. Darling, U. S. N. Y. presiding. 2:30 p. m.—Devotional service, led by Rivington D. Lord, D. D., pastor First Free Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

2:45—Why New England City Needs Federation," S. M. Dick, D. D., pastor of the Mathewson Street M. E. Church, Providence.

JAMES H. CATTELL'S BENEFIT. The Popular Local Entertainer to Be Given a Testimonial.

James H. CatteLL, one of Washington's most talented and willing amateur entertainers, is to be given a benefit by his numerous friends as a testimonial of his past endeavors in behalf of others. The benefit will occur at Masonic Hall, and the programme includes the singing of CatteLL's most popular musicals and readers.

There has been such a large number of tickets already sold that there is no doubt as to the size of the audience that will attend Mr. CatteLL's benefit, and while the benefit is a social gathering, there is no reason to expect other than one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season.

ROSEBERY AND THE VICAR. Satisfactory Answer Given the Noble Lord by a Clergyman.

When Lord Rosebery is stopping at his seat at Mentmore he is an excellent host in a quiet way to his neighbors, more especially to the clergy of the district. On one occasion a young vicar, but recently appointed to his benefice, was asked to dinner. When the ladies had withdrawn the vicar was somewhat embarrassed by his host's suddenly accosting him to this effect:

"I have just had occasion to visit two of the largest and most beautiful cathedrals. What is the use or purpose of such vast buildings that are so rarely filled, and that are so often in very small cities? You come, Mr. vicar, from a cathedral town. Can you kindly solve the problem?"

After a moment's hesitation the young vicar replied: "I have sometimes heard a question asked by strangers on the roads in this district: 'What is that vast and beautiful house on the high ground yonder?' meaning your lordship's house of Mentmore. The answer is: 'Why, that is the seat of one of the king's chief nobles.' With such an answer people are well content. They think the building suitable. And yet, my lord, for many a year I should think that all the halls and rooms of Mentmore are filled. We don't grumble at the size of the house, a dignified position requires dignified surroundings."

"I am well answered," said Lord Rosebery, and turned the conversation. Some of the company thought he was annoyed, but a little later, as they left the dining room, he put his hand on the young vicar's shoulder, and said: "A good answer, I thank you for it."—M. A. P.

The Bishop and the Maiden. Stories are often assigned to Bishops to add to their point on somewhat insufficient evidence, but the truth and recent occurrence of the following tale are vouched for by a canon of Ely. The much-venerated and saintly Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Edward King, who advanced in years and somewhat infirm, he has recently been visiting Bournemouth for his health. After resting one afternoon for some time on a seat on the parade he desired to move, but found some difficulty in rising. A kind-hearted little girl of the town was passing, and noticing his difficulty, ran up, saying: "Oh, let me help you." Dr. King gave her one of his sweet smiles and said: "You're a dear little maiden, but I don't think you're strong enough to help me, you see, sir," was the reply. "I've often helped up daddy when he was a sight worse drunk than you are!"—M. A. P.

CHURCH WORKERS TO CONVENE HERE

National Federation Meets in Y. M. C. A. Hall Tuesday.

TO CONTINUE FOR TWO DAYS.

Programme for the Different Sessions Has Been Completed and Is Given in Full—To Link Local Bodies into State Organizations.

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OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT AT CASTELBERG'S

—Castelberg's is the original jewelry house of America, offering credit to its patrons on such liberal terms. It has been the most successful undertaking a house ever inaugurated.

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idence, and president of the Federation of Churches in Rhode Island.

3:15—Federation from a layman's standpoint, Charles E. Hughes, esq., New York.

3:45—Co-operation in home and city mission work, William A. Rice, D. D., pastor Belleville Avenue Congregational Church, Newark, N. J.; Rev. George F. Talmage, Schenectady, N. Y.

On Wednesday evening, which will mark the close of the conference, arrangements will be made for a social gathering with addresses.

Local Arrangements Committee. The local committee of arrangements consists of the following-named clergymen, representing various churches in the city: Rev. Drs. J. G. Butler, Lucien Clark, H. R. Naylor, S. M. Newman, F. D. Power, G. S. Williams, and John M. Schick, and the Revs. E. Hoz Swen, E. Lawrence Hunt, D. W. Montgomery, F. W. Mott, and Edward Warren.

The National Federation of Churches aims to push forward the entire work; to make the public generally acquainted with its character and purpose; to stimulate co-operation in places where as yet nothing has been done, and also to bring the State Federation into touch.

The chief object of the conference is to give the experience and enthusiasm of one locality to the aid of another, and to help link local bodies into State organizations.

MIDWINTER CARNIVAL FOR WASHINGTON ELKS

Will Be Opened in Convention Hall Tomorrow.

Proceeds to Be Devoted to the Charity Fund of Lodge No. 15—Ladies' Band a Feature.

The Elks' midwinter carnival will open at the Convention Hall tomorrow and continue for two weeks every afternoon and night. The carnival is presented under the auspices and for the benefit of the charity fund of Washington Lodge, No. 15, B. P. O. E.

The promoters of the affairs have been painstaking and at great expense in engaging many novel, pleasing, and daring attractions of the Bostock & Ferris Midway and Carnival Company.

Wild Animal Acts. The wild animal acts, which are free, will be exhibited in the big steel cages in the arena, and include Pauline de Vere in a den of ferocious panthers, jaguars, and leopards; Princess Delaware in her daring act with six full-grown forest-bred Nubian lions; Steve Lawrence, with his three full-grown African forest-bred lions, who will give